New-York Tribune.

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NOT AN INSPECTION.

IT WAS SIMPLY CURIOSITY.

LORD DUNRAVEN UP THE SOUND—MR. ISELIN AT BAY RIDGE.

OPPONENTS VIEW EACH OTHER'S BOATS—THE CUP COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY AND MAKE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RACES.

Lord Dunraven, accompanied by his two daughters and H. Maitland Kersey, went up the Sound to Larchmont yesterday on a White Star tug. On the way up they had a look at the Vigilant, anchored in New-Rochelle harbor. They did not inspect the yacht, of course, only steamed by her, and Lord Dunraven said nothing as to his impression of her, except to repeat the statement he made the day before, that he believed she was an exceedingly fast boat. The tug went up to the Larchmont Yacht Club house, where a short time was spent.

As Lord Dunraven's party was going up to Larchmont, August Belmont's steam yacht Ituna came down from New-Rochelle. On board of her were C. Oliver Iselin and N. G. Herreshoff. The Ituna steamed down to Bay Ridge, passing close to the Valkyrie, so that those on board could have a good view of her. Then she went back to New-Rochelle and Lord Dunraven's tug came down to the city. Thus before the battle the commanders looked over the field, and reconnoitered the opposing forces.

Lord Dunraven arrived at the Waldorf about 4 o'clock, and then went out for a drive, returning at 7 o'clock for dinner. He said that he should get up bright and early this morning and go down to Bay Ridge to see the Valkyrie.

The Marquis of Ormonde and Colonel Paget were entertained yesterday by Mrs. Paran Stevens, Colonel Paget's mother-in-law.

James D. Smith, chairman of the America's Cup Committee, called upon Lord Dunraven yesterday while His Lordship was out. He left word that he would call again this morning.

The date of the dinner which Commodore Smith will give to Lord Dunraven and his party has not yet been definitely fixed. October 2 has been suggested, and it is probable that it will be given on that date.

THE CUP COMMITTEE IN TOWN TO-DAY.

The members of the America's Cup Committee and of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club will all be in town to-day. Commodore Morgan arrived at City Island on his flagship May yesterday, and will come down to the city today. He will then call upon Lord Dunraven. Commodore Morgan has been cruising to the eastward. He sailed from Newport on Saturday for New-York to welcome Lord Dunraven.

TO ARRANGE FOR THE RACES.

There will be a meeting of the America's Cup Committee to-day, at which S. Nicholson Kane, chairman of the Regatta Committee of the club, and Lord Dunraven are expected to be present. The meeting will be a most important one, and all the final arrangements for the races are expected to be made at it.

G. L. Watson, the Valkyrie's designer, was about the Hotel Waldorf nearly all day enjoying repose, as he says he always does on the Sabbath. A reporter sent his card to Mr. Watson with the request that he would say how he had passed the day. In reply Mr. Watson returned the card, with the following written on the back of it:

"Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath."

This precept, not entirely original with Mr. Watson, was observed by the sailors on the Valkyrie yesterday, and they rested from their labors, sitting or standing idly about the deck, reading and smoking. Their day of rest was welcome after their long, rough voyage and the hard work they have had in getting the yacht in shape since her arrival here. To-day they will resume their work on the boat, and every effort will be made to have her ready for a trial spin on Wednesday at the latest.

MANY GO TO SEE THE VALKYRIE.

Thousands visited the Bay Ridge shores yesterday to look at the British champion. All day the beaches were black with people, and all day a flotilla of small boats surrounded the yacht. Boatmen did a thriving business in rowing people out around the yacht. Tugs loaded with people made frequent trips around the visitor, and the waters off Bay Ridge were white with the sails of small yachts which had come from near and far. One could hardly imagine that there were so many sloops and catboats in the waters about New-York. There were naphtha launches and steam launches too, and the Valkyrie was the objective point of all of them.

THE NAVAHOE AND VALKYRIE MAY RACE HERE.

London, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that Royal Phelps Carroll, owner of the Navahoe, has accepted a challenge from the Earl of Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, to sail a race for the Brenton's Reef Cup in American waters next month.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S ANNIVERSARY.

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—Archbishop Corrigan, of New-York, it is expected, will preach the sermon on the occasion of the jubilee service in the Cathedral here marking the completion by Cardinal Gibbons of twenty-five years in the episcopate. This jubilee service is fixed for a weekday, at the request of the priests of the province, who have expressed a great desire to be present. The day and date for the service are Wednesday, October 18.

THE LOUISIANA LYNCHINGS.

New-Orleans, Sept. 24.—The leaders who had called a meeting of the colored people for Monday night to protest against the late lynchings in Jefferson Parish withdrew the call yesterday. This was done at the suggestion of those whites who are opposed to lynch law. They took the position that a colored meeting to denounce the Jefferson outrages would arouse race prejudice and that all should unite, regardless of color, to oppose lynch law and suppress violence. Gervais Leech, the District-Attorney whom Governor Foster has requested to investigate the lynching and bring the law-breakers to justice, is a Republican, as is likewise the judge before whom all the cases arising out of the Jefferson affair will be tried.

TRYING TO SWINDLE WESTERN BANKS.

St. Joseph, Sept. 24.—Yesterday one of the local banks received from a man in Oklahoma a draft on New-York for $30,000, with a statement that he proposed opening a financial institution October 1, and asking that $5,000 in gold be sent him for temporary use. The banker showed it incidentally to the officer of another bank, and he in turn exhibited a similar letter and draft. A telegram was sent to New-York and the big draft was pronounced worthless. It is understood that the scheme has been tried on scores of banks in the South and West, but whether any of them have been caught is not known.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE AT BRUNSWICK.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The following telegram from Surgeon Murray was received to-night by Surgeon-General Wyman:

"Brunswick, Sept. 24.—One death to-day and two cases, the wife and child of the victim. None were taken to camp to-day. The island on which a case was previously reported is Jekyl Island. The case was located in an isolated house, and the patient has recovered. Twenty-one were sent from Brunswick to Detention Camp yesterday. There are a great number of malarial cases, particularly among the colored people, many of whom drink surface water. Money help is especially needed; total contributions in cash up to to-day, $3,379."

FROM LOW TO HIGH CHURCH.

CHANGE AT OLD ST. LUKE'S IN HUDSON-ST.

THIS IS DUE TO ITS HAVING BECOME A CHAPEL OF TRINITY CORPORATION, UNDER THE CHARGE OF ST. JOHN'S.

These are days of great and momentous changes at old St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Hudson-st. It has only lately come out of the difficulties of dividing its parish and moving a part of it up to Harlem. The congregation remaining downtown has scarcely had time to get back to the even tenor of its ways when the announcement comes that the form of the church service is to be changed from low to high church. In the days of the venerable Dr. Tuttle, this church was accounted one of the low churches in New-York, and for many years the people went in and out of the picturesque little church building in Hudson-st. to attend a low church service.

But now all this is to be changed. Candles are to be burned on the altar, processions of vested choir boys headed by a cross are to march and countermarch through the dimly lighted aisles of the ancient building and other things, equally shocking to the sense of propriety of low church people, are to be done as soon as the arrangements can be made for them.

The cause of these changes is the fact that St. Luke's Church, by the division of its forces, has relinquished its rights as an independent church and has now been reduced to the plane of a chapel of Trinity Church. Even the dignity of being a whole chapel all in itself is denied this congregation in its old age, for it has been placed under the charge of St. John's Chapel in Varick-st., and its rector is the rector of St. John's Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Brown, who delegates his assistants to take turns in looking after the spiritual and temporal welfare of this congregation.

The assistant rector of St. John's Chapel, who is in charge of St. Luke's Chapel just now, is the Rev. C. P. Hebbard. He said to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon: "The plan of introducing a high church service in St. Luke's has been contemplated some time, and it is merely the way in which all chapels of Trinity Corporation have been treated. St. Luke's Church has always been, so far as I know, an evangelical church like that of St. John the Evangelist, of which the Rev. Dr. De Costa is the rector. The change from the low church service, if such it may be called, in St. Luke's to a high church form of service will be made as soon as possible.

"The difference between the high and low church form of service, as it is popularly called, is not so great as most people seem to imagine. In fact, the difference between high and low church is not so much in the ritual and church service as it is in history. It is more a historical than a formal difference. The assistant rectors of St. John's Chapel, who take turns in looking after the affairs of St. Luke's are myself, the Rev. Mr. White and the Rev. Mr. Knowles."

BRAZIL WILL REMAIN A REPUBLIC.

MINISTER MENDONCA SAYS THAT HER INSTITUTIONS WILL NOT SUFFER.

Washington, Sept. 24.—When Secretary Gresham returns to Washington it is probable that full information regarding the revolution in Brazil will be given to the public. Minister Mendonca, who returned to Washington several days ago, intends to have a conference with the Secretary immediately on his arrival. The Minister said to-night that he was fully informed upon the situation at Rio, being in daily receipt of cablegrams from his colleagues in London, who were in direct communication with the officials of the home government. He persistently refrains from imparting any information to the public, however, until he has had a conference with Secretary Gresham. While he is at liberty to make known his private information on the affairs of Brazil, he believes it would be impolitic to do so, as the information is inteded to be conveyed to the Government of the United States. He said that the report sent out from London that a new form of government would be established in Brazil was not warranted by facts in his possession.

"I wish you would state in the most emphatic language," said the Minister, "that whatever may be the result of the present trouble, there is one thing certain—that Brazil will remain a republic and her institutions will not suffer."

MEN WHO WANTED TO MARRY DUPED.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER AT NIAGARA FALLS—HIS SCHEME WAS MAKING HIM RICH.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Deputy Marshal Colt arrived in Buffalo to-night from Niagara Falls with George Woodward, alias Charles Moore, who was arrested to-day in that city charged with using the United States mails to defraud. Woodward's scheme was to insert matrimonial notices in rural papers throughout the country, from New-York to San Francisco, calling for correspondents for "a young lady, twenty-one years old, worth $30,000, who lived unhappily with her guardian and wanted to marry." Answers were sent to P. O. Box No. 9, Niagara Falls, Ont., and from seventy five to one hundred letters were arriving daily for him. Woodward would reply to these in a woman's handwriting, inclosing the photograph of a handsome young woman, and propose that the writer send enough money for the mythical heiress to come to him to be married quietly, in order to escape the stern guardian and return and get her property.

Many letters came with photographs of anxious ones and Woodward was receiving an income of several hundred dollars a week, living high and becoming quite popular. He opened an office in a large business block at the Falls in partnership with a well-known attorney, and advertised as a real estate dealer. Some one of his dupes informed the police of his scheme, and after some weeks spent in tracing the mail he was arrested in the act of opening a batch of some seventy-five letters at his hotel late last night. His partner was engaged with him in this task, and strong suspicions of his complicity in the case are held, but owing to his past life of honorable business career, he being once the Assistant District-Attorney of Niagara County, he has been simply kept under surveillance. It is believed that some woman is an accomplice of Woodward.

WISCONSIN MARINE BANK'S AFFAIRS.

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—Judge Johnson has taken the question of appointing a co-receiver for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank under advisement. He intends to take time to consider the question, and if he decides to grant the petitions of Patrick Donnelly and Alexander McDougall he will appoint two co-receivers to act with Washington Becker. He has decided that the suit which was brought in the Superior Court by Washington Becker against John Johnson to determine the latter's liability on a note for $150,000 must be discontinued, and if such liability is to be determined by any court it must be in the Circuit Court. This decision also discontinues the suit which has been begun in the Superior Court against Senator Mitchell. Yesterday was set as the time for the Judge to render his decision on the question of the priority of the city's claim against the Marine Bank, but he reserved his decision and will render it at the same time he decides the co-receivership question.

An attorney, in speaking of the bank's affairs, said: "The only thing there is to do is to look over the $4,000,000 of paper in the bank. The bank is solvent, and would in ordinary times pay dollar for dollar."

A great deal has been said about the Schlesinger paper. It has all been taken out, and $1,300,000 to $1,400,000 of good paper has been substituted for it. The paper in the bank pronounced good amounts to $4,000,000; the bad, $150,000 to $200,000; doubtful, $400,000 to $500,000. Among the securities placed in the bank are the mortgages of John L. Mitchell on the bank and Chamber of Commerce property for $500,000.

STEEL MILLS TO RESUME OPERATIONS.

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—A week from to-day five of the largest mills of the Illinois Steel Company plant at Bayview will resume operations. C. S. Otjen, the superintendent, said last night: "The five mills that start up will give employment to from 1,200 to 1,500 men, most of whom have been idle for the last two months. That number comprises the major portion of our entire working force, and the men will receive the old wages and will work full time. I cannot say whether we can keep the works running all winter or not. Business is still very stagnant, orders coming in with extreme slowness. We have some hope, however, that times will soon grow better, and if we possibly can, we will work the mills during the winter."

BOMB OUTRAGE IN BARCELONA

AN ANARCHIST'S ATTEMPT TO KILL CAPTAIN-GENERAL MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

THE LATTER ONLY SLIGHTLY INJURED—ONE SOLDIER KILLED AND SIX MEN WOUNDED—THE TWO SHELLS THROWN WHILE A MILITARY REVIEW WAS IN PROGRESS.

Barcelona, Sept. 24.—An Anarchist tried to kill Captain-General Martinez de Campos yesterday with a bomb. There had been a review of all the troops in this district early in the morning. A little before noon the Captain-General and his staff took their places on one side of the large square near the middle of the city, and the march past began. A large crowd had gathered near the officers, but, as no trouble was thought probable while the military filled the streets, only four gendarmes were at hand to preserve order. The head of the column had hardly passed the Captain-General when a bomb was thrown from the crowd. It struck near the Captain-General and exploded with tremendous force.

The staff were thrown into confusion and the soldiers broke from the lines. A few seconds later another bomb came from the crowd. It struck among the staff officers and exploded almost directly under the Captain-General's horse. The Captain-General was thrown to the ground and his horse, with its legs shattered, rolled over beside him. General Castellvi, chief of staff, also fell, wounded, from his horse. A soldier of the Civic Guard was killed instantly and five others were injured so severely by pieces of shell that they probably will die.

The march past was stopped, and most of the soldiers broke ranks. The Captain-General's last order, however, as he was carried to a house near by, was that the parade should be continued. A physician hastily dressed a wound in his thigh, a bad bruise of the shoulder on which he fell, and several contusions of the leg. The Captain-General then returned to his staff and witnessed from a carriage the rest of the parade. Afterward he telegraphed to Queen Regent Christina details of the attempt on his life and the assurance that he had no dangerous injuries.

The bomb-thrower was caught by the crowd and was delivered to the police. He is said to have confessed in the night. He belongs to the gang of Anarchists who have caused many explosions in the last year.

The beginning of the parade was witnessed by many persons in carriages. The explosions of the bombs frightened the horses, and they dashed through the crowd. Several staff officers were thrown, and their horses also ran loose among the spectators. Twenty persons were hurt severely by the runaways, and many more received slight injuries.

The name of the arrested Anarchist is Pallas. He glories in his deed, and says he intended to kill Martinez de Campos and his whole staff. He will be court-martialled at once. In his house the police found last night a great quantity of the most violent revolutionary literature. Two men who had lived with him and evidently had helped make the bombs have been arrested. Each of the bombs thrown yesterday was a hollow iron sphere charged with dynamite.

It was learned this evening that General Bustos and General Molins, who were with the Captain-General's staff, received serious injuries. The names of five spectators who were wounded by fragments of the bombs have also been reported. The city is intensely excited to-night and military patrol the streets.

Madrid, Sept. 24.—News of the attempt to kill Martinez de Campos and his staff was received from Barcelona last night. The order for a grand review of troops here to-day was revoked. The people are greatly excited. Crowds are awaiting in the streets the arrival of the latest news.

CROWDS AT PROSPECT PARK.

PROMINENT PEOPLE BEHIND SPEEDY HORSES—ACCIDENTS KEEP THE POLICE BUSY.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was thronged yesterday, and on the drives many well-known men held the ribbons behind speedy trotters. Among them were Mayor Boody and his son, Senator McCarty, Commissioner of Parks G. V. Brower and Deputy Commissioner M. L. Cross, County Register Kennard, ex-Alderman Ruggles and Aldermen McGorry and McKellar, Sheriff Courtney and Excise Commissioner Schielman, ex-Register James Kane, Police Captain Early, Supervisors French, Judd and Tindall, DeWolf Hopper, "Jack" McAuliffe, J. Rowe, James Shevlin, George Engeman and A. J. Kerrigan.

Exciting accidents kept the police active until nightfall. The first happened to William Morris, of No. 46 Central-ave., Jersey City, who was injured in a collision on the East Drive. He was riding on his bicycle when a carriage, driven by George Kay, of No. 1,217 Gates-ave., Brooklyn, knocked him down. Morris was badly hurt on the arms and body. Miss Agnes Flood was driving with a companion in a dog cart on the East Drive when the check line broke and the horse fell. In attempting to rise the horse struck the cart with its hind quarters and upset it, throwing the occupants out, and both were severely bruised.

On the West Drive George Ashton, of No. 368 Grand-st., New-York, was driving with a friend in a carriage. The horse was seized with blind staggers, upset the carriage and broke the shafts, the front wheels and the springs. Both of the occupants were thrown out and bruised.

AN AGED COUPLE MURDERED.

Newtown, Penn., Sept. 24.—An inoffensive old couple, Samuel Rightly, aged eighty-four years, and his wife, two years younger, who lived alone on their farm in Northampton township, near this place, were foully murdered some time last night. The perpetrator of the deed afterward set fire to the house to cover up his crime. Early this morning a neighbor discovered that the house was on fire. With the assistance of other neighbors he extinguished the flames. The charred bodies of the aged couple were found lying on a bed in a room on the first floor. Mr. Rightly's skull had been fractured by a hatchet or axe, and Mrs. Rightly's head and face were cut in several places. Nothing is known as to the motive for the murder, as the old people were known to be in indigent circumstances. An inquest will be held to-morrow morning.

All day the county officials have been hunting for the murderer or murderers, but without success. The people living in the neighborhood are greatly excited over the occurrence.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST A BANKER.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Grand Jury of McLean County yesterday returned twenty-nine different indictments against William H. Schureman, proprietor of the defunct private bank of Normal, which did business under the name of W. H. Schureman & Co. These indictments are all for embezzlement. Mr. Schureman is indicted in a sufficient number of cases, if he is to receive the penalty in every instance, to fix his punishment in the penitentiary at upward of 200 years.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE WABASH WRECK.

Peru, Ind., Sept. 24.—Another name has been added to the list of persons killed in the Wabash wreck at Kingsbury. Willie Hoskins, one of the London orphan bell ringers, travelling under the management of James Wookey, died this morning, after two days of intense suffering. Steam from the engine had scalded his face terribly; the body and legs were also scalded, and one leg was crushed. Last night the body of Harry French, the member of the bell ringer company who was killed, was brought here. The double funeral was held at the Baptist Church this afternoon, and the burial took place at Mount Hope Cemetery, this city. Willie Evans, one of the bell ringer company, both of whose legs were broken, remains in a serious condition. Last night James Barber, of Ashley, Ind., fireman on the wrecked freight train, was brought to the hospital. His arm is terribly burned, and he is scalded badly all over. His condition is critical. The little daughter of H. W. Rider is not much improved, and brain fever may attack her. Several others are suffering intensely, but are not considered to be in danger.

MAN AND WIFE STIFLED IN A WELL.

Fairfield, Ill., Sept. 24.—L. A. Kurtz, a farmer near Jeffersonville, while digging a well yesterday was overcome by the damp. His wife discovered his condition and went to his rescue, when she was also overcome. Both died before assistance could reach them.

MR. HILL WELL PLEASED.

HIS ASCENDENCY IN THE STATE

CONFIDENT THAT HE WILL CONTROL THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ESTIMATING THAT ONLY SIXTY-FIVE CLEVELAND DELEGATES WILL BE PRESENT—NO MERCY TO BE SHOWN THEM—THE ALBANY COUNTY FIGHT—MAYNARD TO BE NOMINATED—THE TICKET.

(FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Albany, Sept. 24.—David B. Hill will return to Washington the present week, confident from the reports of his lieutenants, which he received here, that he will control the Democratic State Convention and the Democratic State Committee which it will elect. Never before has a piece of political machinery worked with more smoothness; never has Mr. Hill had more reason to congratulate himself that, following the example set him by Samuel J. Tilden, he selected lieutenants with such skill that he has been able to control the organization of the Democratic party in every county in the State.

Mr. Hill has a special reason for feeling satisfied with the result of his manipulation of the Democratic primaries in the sixty counties, because he had opposed to him some able men attached to the National Democratic Administration. Mr. Maxwell, the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, did all that it was possible to do, by distributing fourth-class postmasterships, to influence the selection of the delegates to the State Convention; but these postmasterships were as nothing when massed against clerkships in city departments in New-York City, and in State departments here in Albany, and other patronage controlled by Mr. Hill. Besides, when so rich a man as Roswell P. Flower is taking a personal interest in the maintenance of a political machine in good order, it is safe to say that there is an abundance of money to use in carrying caucuses. Added to this, the State machine had some money left over from last year's campaign. William F. Sheehan, for instance, had a fund of $6,000 which he had put aside last year to meet political emergencies this year; but, as his machine in Erie County was not opposed by the Cleveland Democrats in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, he did not find it necessary to expend a penny of this portion of the organization's money.

Nevertheless, there have been some National Administration delegations elected. Contested and uncontested, in Mr. Hill's opinion yesterday, they did not amount to over sixty-five delegates out of the 384 who will be in the State Convention. They come from the counties of Monroe, Chenango, Orange, Yates, Essex, Clinton, Herkimer and Warren. Only two sets of these delegates have the power, if they retain their seats in the State Convention, to elect a member of the Democratic State Committee. These are the men from this county of Albany, which comprises one Congress District, and those from the counties of Essex, Warren and Clinton.

Albany County has long been one of the strongholds of the Cleveland Democrats of the State. Their leader has been D. Cady Herrick, who has held the position of member of the Democratic State Committee for the last two years. Mr. Herrick, however, has been elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and therefore he gave a proxy in the Democratic State Committee to Mayor Manning, of Albany, another Cleveland leader, and now he declines a re-election as a member of the State Committee. The Cleveland Democrats, of course, desire to elect one of their number as Judge Herrick's successor in the State Committee, and if they are permitted by Mr. Hill to stay in the State Convention they will name John Rowe, one of their number, to succeed the Judge. The Hill Democrats will represent one of the four Assembly districts of Albany County, and, if they should decide to contest one of the other districts, there will be a deadlock over the State Committeeman from the Albany Congress District, and the Democratic State Committee, as arbiter, would elect a Hill Democrat to succeed Judge Herrick.

Mr. Hill's followers are as yet undecided whether or not to contest Smith M. Weed's right to name the member of the State Committee from his Congress district, which contains the counties of Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington and Franklin. Mr. Weed has already elected Cleveland Democrats as delegates from Warren, Essex and Clinton counties, or fifteen of the twenty-five delegates from the Congress district. He therefore has a majority of the delegates and is entitled to name the State Committeeman. It is possible, however, that the Hill Democrats may manufacture a contesting delegation from Essex County, and, with delegates from Washington and Franklin counties, secure the power to name a Hill Democrat as a member of the State Committee from the district.

The Hill Democrats in the convention will show no mercy to the Cleveland delegations which are coming from Monroe, Yates, Chenango and several other counties. It looks as if these Cleveland men had a right to seats in the convention, but they will not be admitted because some of Mr. Hill's most powerful lieutenants would thus be humiliated. In Rochester, Monroe County, the Cleveland Democrats unquestionably carried two of the three Assembly districts, but Mr. Hill will not acknowledge the truth of this by admitting the Cleveland Democrats to his convention, especially since two of his chief lieutenants, George Raines and William H. Tracy, live in Rochester and have many a time led their party to defeat there.

Mr. Hill sticks to his policy of nominating Isaac H. Maynard for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Democratic State ticket, as made up, has upon it the following names:

For Controller—Frank Campbell.
For Attorney-General—Simon W. Rosendale.
For State Engineer—Martin Schenck.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Isaac H. Maynard.

The nominations for Secretary of State and for State Treasurer have not yet been determined upon, although Thomas E. Benedict is the leading candidate for Secretary of State and William B. Kirk for State Treasurer. A voluminous pamphlet in defence of Judge Maynard's theft of the Dutchess County election returns is being prepared, it is said, by Delos McCurdy, and it will be issued as soon as he is nominated.

All the members of the next Democratic State Committee, except possibly two, will be Hill Democrats. Apparently the National Democratic Administration has no influence in New-York State—at least among the politicians of the party.

KRUG TO BE TAKEN TO SEATTLE.

St. Paul, Sept. 24.—About noon to-day Detective M. O. Sullivan and the Sheriff of the county in which Seattle is situated arrived here, and the authorities turned over to them the embezzler, Adolph Krug, ex-City Treasurer of Seattle. The officers will return to Seattle with Krug to-morrow. Krug had only held the office of City Treasurer four months, but in that time the Sheriff says he misappropriated over $200,000.

A CLERGYMAN'S INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Simon K. Goss, of Hillersville, Penn., died this morning at the Dauphin Park Hotel of injuries received on a Calumet electric street car, September 20, in which his right leg was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary.

MILWAUKEE BANK TO REOPEN TO-DAY.

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—Bank Examiner Lynch last night turned over the papers of the Milwaukee National Bank to the officials and everything is in readiness for the formal reopening of the bank to-morrow. The increased capital is all paid, and Mr. Lynch thinks the prospects for the future of the bank very bright. The Union National Bank of Racine will in all probability resume about October 25, with a capital of $225,000. This is an increase on the original capital of $75,000.

NON-UNION SAILORS BLOWN UP.

TWO MEN KILLED AND THREE FATALLY INJURED.

DYNAMITE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN USED BY UNION SAILORS IN SAN FRANCISCO—THREE ARRESTS MADE.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—An explosion occurred on Main-st., between Folsom and Harrison, at 1 o'clock this morning. Two people were killed and six seriously injured. The explosion took place on the sidewalk in front of John Curtain's non-union sailors' boarding-house, and is supposed to have been an explosion of dynamite with intent to injure non-union sailors, and to have been perpetrated by union sailors.

George Holmes, a stevedore, and "Brick" McGinniss, a non-union sailor, were instantly killed.

William McKinzie, boxmaker; William Green and Charles Murphy were fatally injured, and John Curtain, jr., seriously injured. The injured were removed to the receiving hospital, all unconscious, except young Curtain.

Three union sailors, Terrell, Woods and Tracy, were arrested on suspicion of having caused the explosion.

A RAIN OF BRICKS.

IRISH AND ITALIAN LABORERS FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

SPADES, PICKS AND PAVING-STONES USED—PART OF A CHIMNEY EMPLOYED TO DISABLE OPPOSING FORCES.

There was a race riot, which at one time promised to be serious, yesterday afternoon between Irish and Italian track-layers employed by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company near the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The company is having the tracks relaid on the Flushing-ave. and Sands-st. line. A force of Italians were at work laying a curve at Nassau-st. and Hudson-ave. Joseph Segeretto was in charge of the work and John Cusick, who had charge of a gang of Irish laborers at work on the next block, told Segeretto that the curve had not been properly laid and the rails must be taken up. This led to a quarrel, and Segeretto struck Cusick in the face. The latter returned the blow and the other Italians ran to the aid of their foreman and drove Cusick to Navy-st. There his men came to his rescue and a battle was fought with spades, picks and paving-stones.

No one had been seriously hurt when the police arrived and scattered the combatants. During the fight four Italians made their way to the roof of a tenement-house at Mary-st. and Hudson-ave., and tore the bricks from the chimney and dropped them on the heads of the men engaged in the fight. Thomas Conolly was hit on the head and received a scalp wound. Charles Merler, the owner of the house, tried to prevent the Italians entering the house, and he says they drew knives and forced him to stand aside. A plate-glass window in the liquor-shop of John Ryan, at No. 264 Nassau-st., was broken by a pavingstone.

The conflict occurred on the boundary line of the Second and the Twenty-first police precincts, and the police of both were summoned. There were twenty arrests made, all the prisoners being Italians. Segeretto and fourteen of his companions were locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct station and five at the Second Precinct. None of the Irishmen engaged in the affair were arrested. The police say that when they appeared the Irishmen stopped fighting and went back to work, and the Italians continued the contest until arrested. Four Italians had slight wounds, which were dressed at the police station. None of the Irishmen except Conolly were injured.

NOT YET UNDER CONTROL.

MORE SMALLPOX STILL APPEARING—A VEXATIOUS CASE FOR THE HEALTH OFFICIALS.

The scourge of smallpox, now eating its way through the Fourth and Seventh police precincts, continues unabated. In spite of all precautions seven new cases were reported yesterday, nearly all of a virulent character. The first in the list was that of Ellen Wedden, five years old, living at No. 290 Front-st. Then, in quick succession, the physicians came upon little Irene O'Connor, seven years old, living with her parents on the top floor of No. 102 Duane-st. Maria Bindler, thirty-six years old, living at No. 5 Batavia-st., was the third. Then came a short recess before Rose Henry, twenty years old, of No. 91 Roosevelt-st., was carried away to the Reception Hospital. Homer O'Connor, an old man of seventy, was found at No. 35 Cherry-st.

Early in the afternoon Edward Levy, thirty years old, who lives at No. 308 Pearl-st., walked into the Chambers Street Hospital and asked for treatment. At one glance the doctors saw that he was suffering from smallpox. At about the same time a woman calling herself Mrs. Paschka, of No. 210 Madison-st., drove up to the Gouverneur Hospital in a cab. With her was her little daughter, Rachel. The child displayed all the symptoms of smallpox, but before the mother could be stopped she had driven away. The Health Board inspectors found that No. 210 Madison-st. was the Hebrew Sheltering Home, and there it was denied that any woman named Paschka or any child resembling Rachel had ever lived there. Every one of the seven new patients is now on North Brother Island, while the houses in which they lived were subjected to a rigorous disinfection.

The case of Mrs. Paschka affords the health authorities cause for alarm. They believe that either the woman deliberately named a false address, in order to avoid identification, or the report at the Hebrew Sheltering Home is incorrect. In either case, Mrs. Paschka is now at large in this city.

VITALITY OF A KANSAS CHICKEN THIEF.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 24.—John Brown, who was shot five times by a posse of officers, who arrested him at a farmer's house on Walnut Creek, a few miles west of Randolph, Riley County, last Tuesday, and who made his escape Thursday morning, although supposed to be mortally wounded, was recaptured yesterday afternoon seven miles north of Manhattan. With seven bullet-holes in his body and arms, Brown let himself down from the second story of the house in which he was confined. He travelled on foot across a rough country for nearly fifty miles before being overtaken. Brown has been engaged, together with a confederate, Thomas Hayes, in stealing large quantities of poultry from farmers in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska. He was placed in jail at Manhattan last night. Although physicians pronounced his wounds fatal before his escape, the chances are that he will now recover.

CHICAGO FIREMEN BADLY HURT.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Three of the six firemen who were seriously injured at the fire at W. H. Pursell & Co.'s malthouse Saturday night are considered in a precarious condition at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. They are Henry Bassett, truckman; Frederick Reichentroef, pipeman, and John Stephens, pipeman. The attending physician said to-night that each was very seriously injured. All the others are recovering rapidly.

DISASTER AVERTED BY A BOY.

Mattoon, Ill., Sept. 24.—A frightful railroad disaster was narrowly averted last evening by the presence of mind of Ray Murray, a fourteen-year-old boy, at Pana, forty miles west of this city. The "Big Four" Southwestern Limited, running at the rate of fifty miles an hour, was entering the eastern limits of the town when it was discovered that a switch was thrown for the side track, upon which were standing several freight cars. The boy, noticing the approach of the flying train, ran to the switch and threw it for the main track just as the pilot of the engine passed over the split rails. A moment's delay would have caused a fearful wreck and the loss of many lives. It is presumed that the switch had been left open by a freight crew.

BOTH WERE THROWN FROM THE CARRIAGE.

While August O. Hoddick, an architect, and his wife, living at No. 117 West Fifty-eighth-st., were driving in Eighth-ave., near One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st., yesterday afternoon, their horse took fright and both were thrown out. Mrs. Hoddick's left ankle was sprained, but her husband was not hurt.

READY FOR THE STRUGGLE.

FAIR ELECTIONS THE ISSUE.

A BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT BEFORE THE TUCKER BILL PASSES.

POINTS RAISED IN THE MINORITY REPORT

IT SHOWS THAT THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS HAVE BEEN AFFIRMED BY THE SUPREME COURT AS TO THEIR LEGALITY, AND COMMENDED BY DEMOCRATIC STATESMEN AS TO THEIR UTILITY—THE LAWS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The fight over the Tucker bill repealing the Federal Election laws will be a vigorous and determined contest. To what lengths of tyranny and audacity the Democrats are prepared to go to secure a quick vote on it was shown by the performances of Speaker Crisp and his partisan majority last week. Having adopted rules permitting dilatory motions, they proceeded to disregard these rules, and refused to entertain the motions which the rules allowed, or appeals from Crisp's decisions so refusing. In other words, the Speaker simply stood up and said: "We did not adopt rules preventing obstruction, because to do so would be to follow the leadership of Thomas B. Reed somewhat too humbly, and to go back on our records somewhat too baldly. But we mean to stop obstruction just the same whenever it suits us to do so, as, for instance, in the matter of this Tucker bill. And we shall do it in the simplest way possible—by just letting the rules go hang, and by decisions from the Speaker's desk, sustained by our partisan quorum, forcing the Republicans back into their seats as fast as they get upon their feet."

SPEAKER CRISP'S COURSE.

That is what they did. While the question was before the House whether the Committee on Rules should be allowed then to report its rule bringing forward the Tucker bill, Speaker Crisp took the question into his own hands, and decided that the report was then before the House. While the question was pending when it should be read, Mr. Crisp directed it to be read then and there, and although a score of lawful motions were made to delay the reading, Mr. Crisp declared them all out of order, and refused to allow any appeal to the House from his decisions. Such tyranny was in curious contrast with the Speaker's mild and most orderly behavior while the subject before the House was silver repeal. It took an agreement among all parties and factions to get the Repeal bill voting fixed. The country was in the throes of a commercial panic. Gold was leaving New-York for Europe at the rate of six millions a week. The Treasury reserve was low and rapidly falling beyond the danger point. Mills were idle, factories closed, mechanics walking the streets by tens of thousands, but Speaker Crisp, with half his party in rebellion against its Administration's decree that it must perform its pledge, and with his own long free-coinage record staring him in the face, could do nothing to expedite repeal, to stop the panic, to restore business confidence, to reopen the mills and factories, until every step of the procedure had been definitely arranged in the conferences of the factions.

NO CONFERENCE NEEDED.

But he had power unlimited and a resolution which not even his own code of rules could restrain or hinder where the matter to be promoted was a piece of partisan politics, a scheme to leave Southern gentlemen unvexed in their determination to hold the offices, whatever might be the popular will. No conferences or arrangements were needed to supply him with authority then. He went about the execution of that scheme in a manner characteristic of it and appropriate to it. It was a scheme to render lawlessness safe and easy, and with lawless force he pushed it forward. It was a scheme to suppress the voice of the people, and he began to put it through by suppressing the voice of Congress. It was a scheme to obliterate the laws to secure fair and free voting, and he entered upon it by coolly trampling under foot the rules of Congress to secure fair and free discussion.

Something highly effective has been done, however, toward an expression of the views of Republicans by the minority of the Committee on Elections. The minority members are Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota; Mr. Hainer, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Northway and Mr. Curtis, of New-York, and their report, though hastily prepared, is full of vigor and sound sense. It recalls the significant fact that in their hurry the majority members neither permitted evidence to be taken before the committee as to the operation of the laws proposed to be repealed, nor allowed the minority to see the report in which that proposition was urged. Everything has been done under the whip and as if final action were a matter of the greatest urgency, albeit more than a year must pass before it could have any application. The grounds on which repeal is demanded being thus kept secret, the minority can only surmise them or accept current rumor. It is supposed they are the old Southern doctrine of unconstitutionality, and the new Mugwump-Tammany cry of inexpediency.

WHAT THE STATUTES PROVIDE.

Having recited the statutes in full as they stand, having shown that there is absent from them everything in the nature of forcible interference with the election, that they provide only for a non-partisan watch of the electoral process and for the arrest and trial in the Federal courts of only such persons as are engaged in acts which all admit to be criminal, having remarked that all these laws have been in operation for twenty years or more, have been administered by both the political parties, and commended by the leaders of both, and that all the evidence existing upon which to form a judgment of their utility goes to show that they are highly useful for the prevention and punishment of electoral wrong-doing, the report proceeds to discuss the question of constitutionality. It quotes, as follows, the section of the Constitution from which the authority for their passage was drawn:

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

The Madison papers are brought into requisition to show that it was the plain and undoubted purpose of the makers of the Constitution to repose in Congress the ultimate and supreme authority to direct and control Congressional elections, and the view of that high Democratic authority, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, is cited, in whose "Constitutional History" occurs the conclusion that the text of the fundamental law, as finally settled, "would seem to confer (on Congress) a power which, when exercised, must be paramount, whether a State regulation exists at the time or not."

It is supposed by the minority, however, that a Supreme Court decision as to the constitutionality of a law "is as nearly conclusive as anything human can be," and, having recourse to the book, it finds the views of the Court as to the sufficiency of these laws most amply recorded. In "ex parte Siebold," a case arising under the statutes in question, the Court, affirming their legality, said:

"Make or alter!" What is the plain meaning of these words? There is no declaration that the regulations shall be made either wholly by the State legislatures or wholly by Congress. If Congress does not interfere, of course they may be made wholly by the State; but if